

## **TITLE OF THE INVENTION**

DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5           The present invention relates to a digital-to-analog converter (hereinafter, referred to as D/A converter).

          The present application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-216959, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10           In recent years, so called "hybridization of technologies" which combines digital techniques with analog ones has been developed and advanced.

          For example, in the case of a superheterodyne radio receiver which receives a broadcast from a radio station, at first the  
15   receiver converts an intermediate frequency signal (IF signal), which is provided by a frequency converter, into a digital signal. Then, using digital signal processing techniques the receiver carries processing for its signal such as noise-reduction, frequency discrimination, de-emphasis and attenuation. At last,  
20   the receiver converts its signal into an analog signal, which is applied to speakers or the like.

          Moreover, digital circuits having advanced functions and analog circuits have been able to be formed together on a semiconductor integrated circuit device (LSI). Using such a LSI,  
25   the above-mentioned radio receiver can be implemented.

          Fig. 1a shows a conventional structure of a semiconductor integrated circuit device 1, which has been proposed for the hybrid

superheterodyne radio receiver.

The semiconductor integrated circuit device 1 includes a receiving section 2 into which a received signal  $S_{in}$  from an antenna is input, a de-emphasis circuit 3, a digital attenuator 4, a  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator (Delta-Sigma modulator) 6 and a post-filter 7.

The receiving section 2 includes analog circuits involving an RF amplifier and a frequency converter, an analog-to-digital converter (hereinafter referred to as A/D converter) which converts an intermediate frequency signal generated from the frequency converter into a digital signal, a frequency discriminator for discriminating the frequency of the digital signal with digital signal processing and a matrix circuit or the like.

Then, the digital signal, which is detected and generated with the above frequency discriminator and the matrix circuit, is applied to a de-emphasis circuit 3.

The de-emphasis circuit 3 de-emphasizes the digital signal, because the sounds reproduced from a so called "pre-emphasized signal at a radio station" without a process of de-emphasis are unnatural.

For example, as shown in Fig. 1b, the de-emphasis circuit 3 is formed of a first-order digital low-pass filter which has an attenuation characteristic  $G_1$  showing about 6db/oct in attenuation in the range of frequencies higher than a predetermined cutoff frequency  $f_{c1}$  (specifically about 2-3kHz). The de-emphasis circuit de-emphasizes the digital signal with the above attenuation characteristic.

The digital attenuator 4 adjusts the level of the

de-emphasized digital signal. Then the level-adjusted digital signal is supplied to a D/A converter 5 composed of the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6 and the post-filter 7.

5 The  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6 applies such a modulation as a Delta-Sigma modulation or a Sigma-Delta modulation to the digital signal output from the digital attenuator 4. The  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6 outputs code sequences to the post-filter 7, where the high-frequencies of the code sequences are eliminated so that analog voice signals  $S_{out}$  with reduced high-frequency noises are generated.

10 More precisely, the post-filter 7 is a higher-order low-pass filter implemented using Switched Capacitor Filter (SCF), and has an attenuation characteristic  $G_2$  of the low-pass filter in which the attenuation increases sharply with frequency in the frequency range over a predetermined cutoff frequency  $f_{c2}$  (specifically about  
15 20-30kHz) as shown in Fig. 1c. Due to this low-pass characteristic, the post-filter 7 generates voice signals  $S_{out}$  with the reduced high-frequency noises.

As mentioned above, in the case of the radio receiver also, so called "hybridization of technologies" that combines digital  
20 techniques with analog ones has been developed.

The hybridization of digital and analog technologies, as described above, has widely adopted such a type of the D/A converter 5 composed of the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6 and the post-filter 7.

However, there occurs a problem that the circuit scale of  
25 the D/A converter 5 becomes large, because the post-filter 7 is constructed by the Switched Capacitor Filters. Further, when the D/A converter is fabricated by semiconductor integrated circuit

devices, another high-cost problem occurs because of a large circuit scale of the post-filter 7.

5 The Switched Capacitor Filter is made of many resistors and capacitors to perform filtering function using charge coupled with specific time constants. Implementation of a D/A converter with semiconductor integrated circuit devices can make use of features of semiconductor fabrication process of being able to make resistors and capacitors with required high-accuracy. Because of this, the Switched Capacitor Filters are employed in a D/A  
10 converter.

The Switched Capacitor Filter requires many resistors, capacitors and many switching elements for charge coupling. This causes a problem of a large circuit scale.

15 Furthermore, D/A conversion of a pre-emphasized digital signal has caused a problem of a larger circuit scale to be required, because of requiring a de-emphasis circuit 3 (digital low-pass filter) at a preceding stage of the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6 and the above mentioned post-filter 7 (Switched Capacitor Filter) at a subsequent stage of the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 6.

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#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems of prior arts, that is, to propose a new structure of a D/A converter.

25 In order to solve the problems as mentioned above, there is provided a D/A converter of the present invention converting a digital signal to an analog signal, comprising a modulator

applying a Delta-Sigma modulation to the digital signal to generate a code sequence, a first post-filter having a first-order attenuation characteristic of performing low-pass filtering to the code sequence, and a second post-filter having another  
5 first-order attenuation characteristic of performing low-pass filtering to an output signal from the first post-filter and for outputting the processed analog signal, wherein the first and second post-filters have different cutoff frequencies.

## 10 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become clear from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1a through Fig. 1c show a conventional structure and  
15 its characteristics of a semiconductor integrated circuit device involving a D/A converter inside, which is proposed for a radio receiver.

Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b show a structure and functions of the D/A converter according to an embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b show a configuration of a semiconductor integrated circuit device for a radio receiver and a D/A converter of an example of the present embodiment; and

Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b show the characteristics of the D/A converter illustrated in Figs. 3a and 3b.

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be

explained referring to Figs. 2a and 2b. Fig. 2a is a block diagram illustrating a structure of a D/A converter in the present embodiment, and Fig 2b is a view for explaining functions of the D/A converter.

5           As illustrated in Fig. 2a, a D/A converter 8 includes a  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9 which applies Delta-Sigma modulation to a digital signal S1 to be D/A converted, a first post-filter 10 which applies low-pass filtering to a code sequence S2 output from the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9, and a second post-filter 11 further applying low-pass  
10   filtering to the output signal S3 from the first post-filter.

Then, the D/A converter, to which a digital signal S1 is supplied by a signal input section 12, carries out D/A conversion by Delta-Sigma modulation and low-pass filtering and outputs a D/A converted analog signal Sout.

15           The signal input section 12 is provided based on each specification of various electronic equipments which execute D/A conversion using this D/A converter 8.

For example, when an FM radio receiver called "digital radio" or a hybrid radio receiver 13 is provided with the D/A converter  
20   8, its receiving section 12, which generates a detected digital signal from an incoming radio wave, is provided as a signal input section 12. Namely, the D/A converter converts a digital signal S1 being output from the receiving section into the analog signal Sout.

25           In short, in the case of radio receiver 13, the signal input section 12 involves an RF amplifier, a frequency converter, an A/D converter, a frequency discriminator and a matrix circuit,

for generating a detected signal from a received signal  $S_{in}$  obtained through an antenna.

The A/D converter carries out the analog-to-digital conversion to generate a digital signal, and the digital signal is applied with specified digital signal processing to generate a detected digital signal  $S_1$ , and then, the signal  $S_1$  is supplied to the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9.

The first post-filter 10 is a first-order analog low-pass filter, which is formed of, for example, a simple circuit composed of a resistor and a capacitor.

The second post-filter 11 is also a first-order analog low-pass filter similar to the first post-filter.

More precisely, as shown in Fig. 2b, the first post-filter 10 is a first-order analog low-pass filter having an attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  showing about 6db/oct in attenuation in the range of frequencies higher than a predetermined cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$ .

Similarly, the second post-filter 11 is a first-order analog low-pass filter having an attenuation characteristic  $G_a$  similar to the attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  with a cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$ .

Further, as shown in Fig. 2b, the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and  $f_{cb}$  as mentioned above are set to satisfy the relation;  $f_{ca} < f_{cb}$ . This retains the following relation;  $f_{Ha} < f_{Hb}$ , where  $f_{Hb}$  is a maximum frequency at which the attenuation of the first post-filter reaches a predetermined value of attenuation. In other words, the  $f_{Hb}$  is determined by a crosspoint of a curve illustrating an attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  of the first post-filter and the frequency axis, which represents the predetermined value of attenuation.

Similarly,  $f_{Ha}$  of the second post-filter is also defined.

Furthermore, the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  of the first post-filter is set in the frequency range of the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  of the second post-filter 11 and the maximum frequency  $f_{Ha}$  thereof.

Hereinafter, an operation of the above-mentioned D/A converter 8 will be explained.

After a digital signal  $S1$  to be D/A converted is supplied to a  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9, a code sequence  $S2$ , which is generated from the digital signal  $S1$  with Delta-Sigma modulation, is output to the first post-filter 10.

The first post-filter 10 attenuates the code sequence based on the attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  which suppresses undesired high-frequency noises over the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  with 6dB/oct attenuation rate.

Next, the second post-filter 11 attenuates the signal  $S3$  output from the first post-filter 10 based on the attenuation characteristic  $G_a$  which attenuates frequency components over the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  with 6dB/oct attenuation rate, and outputs the attenuated signal as an analog signal  $S_{out}$ .

The cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and  $f_{cb}$  are different, and the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  is set to fall in the range between the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and the maximum frequency  $f_{Ha}$ . Thus, the synthetic attenuation characteristics  $G_{ab}$ , which is composed of the attenuation characteristics  $G_a$  and  $G_b$ , is as follows; the attenuation is about 0dB in the frequency range less than the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$ , the attenuation rate is about 6dB/oct in the frequency range of



the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and  $f_{cb}$ , and the attenuation rate is about 12dB/oct in the range over the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$ .

When the code sequence S2 passes through the first and second post-filters 10, 11, the undesired high-frequency noises over the  
5 cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  are eliminated with the large attenuation rate of about 12dB/oct, and in the range between the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and  $f_{cb}$  the code sequence S2 is de-emphasized with the attenuation rate (the first-order filter characteristic) of about 6dB/oct in frequency.

10 When a pre-emphasized code sequence S2 is input to the D/A converter 8, the D/A converter 8 executes elimination of the high-frequency noises and de-emphasis simultaneously, and the converted analog signal  $S_{out}$  is output with high-quality .

The D/A converter 8 in the present embodiment makes  
15 substantial reduction of the circuit scale possible, because the first and second post-filters 10, 11 are the first-order low-pass filter, respectively, which can be realized by simple circuits formed of resistors and capacitors.

As mentioned above, the first and second post-filters 10,  
20 11 have different cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  and  $f_{cb}$ , respectively, and thus the overall attenuation characteristic has the both of the first-order and second-order filter characteristics. That is, the elimination of undesired high-frequency noises is performed by the second-order filter characteristic, and also the attenuation  
25 characteristic as the first-order filter characteristic is suitable for the de-emphasis. It is an excellent effect of the present invention to have the both filter characteristics.

Furthermore, the fact that the first and second post-filters 10, 11 are the first-order low-pass filters leads to an effect of stabilization for behavior of the filter, compared with the post-filter implemented by a higher-order filter with the same  
5 attenuation characteristics  $G_{ab}$ .

The conventional D/A converter described as a prior art (see Fig. 1a) employs the post-filter 7 (higher-order low-pass filter), which is placed at the subsequent stage of the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 6, being not for de-emphasis but for elimination of the undesired  
10 high-frequency noises. Thus, the de-emphasis circuit 3 (a first-order digital low-pass filter), which is placed at the preceding stage of the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 6, is required for the de-emphasis function.

In contrast, the D/A converter of the present embodiment  
15 (see Fig. 2a) employs the first and second post-filters 10, 11, which are placed at the subsequent stage of the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9, executing the elimination of undesired high-frequency noises and the de-emphasis. In view of attenuation characteristic, the overall characteristic  $G_{ab}$ , synthesized from the two first-order  
20 attenuation characteristics  $G_b$  and  $G_a$ , has both the sharp attenuation characteristic suitable for elimination of undesired high-frequency noises and the attenuation characteristic suitable for de-emphasis.

Therefore, the D/A converter 8 in the present embodiment  
25 provides a new technique to implement the post-filter having two functions suitable for the elimination of undesired high-frequency noises and the de-emphasis.

In the above-mentioned embodiment, the desired attenuation characteristic  $G_{ab}$  is obtained by the two post-filters 10, 11, but not limited to these two post-filters.

Furthermore, one or more lower-order filters may be connected  
5 in cascade to the first or second post-filter 10, 11.

Each cutoff frequency of these lower-order filters including the first and second post filters 10, 11 may be adequately determined by adjusting the value of resistor and capacitor composing the filter, to obtain a desired overall attenuation characteristic.

10 These configurations make it possible to variously adjust the frequency characteristics in the analog signal  $S_{out}$ . This enables the D/A converter not only to de-emphasize but also to perform functions such as equalization or various adjustments of frequency characteristics.

15 These configurations, which are constructed of cascade-connected lower-order filters, also allow reduction of the circuit scale and stabilization for the overall behavior of filter.

Next, a more specific example of the above-mentioned  
20 embodiment will be explained referring to Figs. 3a and 3b, and Figs. 4a and 4b.

This example relates to a hybrid FM radio receiver. In Figs. 3a and 3b and Figs. 4a and 4b, parts corresponding to those in Figs. 2a and 2b are indicated with the same reference numbers or  
25 codes.

Fig. 3a is a block diagram illustrating a semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 developed for a radio receiver of

the present embodiment.

The semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 involves an input terminal In for inputting a received signal  $S_{in}$  received through an antenna, a signal input section 12 connected to the input terminal In, a  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9 and a resistor R1 placed between the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9 and an output terminal OUT.

The signal input section 12 operates as an FM receiving section for generating a detected signal from the received signal  $S_{in}$ .

More specifically, the signal input section 12, whose aim is to generate an FM detected signal (also called FM demodulated signal) from a radio wave received from a radio station, involves analog circuits such as an RF amplifier and a frequency converter, an A/D converter for converting an intermediate frequency signal (IF signal) generated from the frequency converter to a digital signal, a frequency discriminator for discriminating frequency with a digital signal processing to be applied to the digital signal being output from the A/D converter, and a matrix circuit.

Then, the FM detected signal, which is generated from the above-mentioned frequency discriminator and matrix circuit, is supplied to the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9 as a digital signal S1 to be D/A converted.

The resistor R1 is so called "an inner resistor" of semiconductor element, which is formed in the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 in advance through semiconductor fabrication processing. The R1 transmits a code sequence S2 from the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9 to the output terminal OUT.

Thus, the signal input section 12, involving the RF amplifier for generation of the FM detected signal and the matrix circuit, the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9 and the resistor R1 are constructed in the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14.

5       The radio receiver of the present embodiment, shown in Fig. 3b, is constructed with the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 to be connected with predetermined external electronic elements.

That is, in Fig. 3b, a first capacitor C1 is connected with the output terminal OUT of the device 14 in parallel which is followed  
10 by a resistor R2 in series, and the resistor R2 is followed by a second capacitor C2 in parallel.

Furthermore, the base of a transistor Tr (PNP-typed) is connected to the connection point of resistor R2 and the second capacitor C2, the emitter of the Tr is connected to a power supply  
15 terminal Vcc through resistors RL2 and RL1, and the collector of the transistor Tr is connected to a ground terminal GND.

The operation of the above-mentioned radio receiver will be explained.

The received signal Sin, which is an incoming radio wave  
20 from a radio station through an antenna, is supplied to the signal input section (FM receiving section) 12 which then supplies the digital signal S1 to be D/A converted to the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9.

The  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9 applies  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulation (also called "Sigma-Delta modulation") to the digital signal S1 to generate  
25 the code sequence S2.

The first post-filter 10 is composed of the resistor R1 previously fabricated in the semiconductor integrated circuit

device 14 and the first capacitor C1 formed externally, and the second post-filter 11 is also composed of the resistor R2 and the second capacitor C2, both of which are formed externally.

More specifically, as shown in Fig. 4a, the above first  
5 post-filter 10 is a first-order analog low-pass filter formed of the resistor R1 and the first capacitor C1, whose cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  is set in the range of 20 to 30kHz in frequency and whose attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  shows the rate of about 6dB/oct in the frequency range over the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$ .

10 The above second post-filter 11 is also a first-order analog low-pass filter formed of the resistor R2 and the second capacitor C2, whose cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  is set in the frequency range of 2 to 3kHz and whose attenuation characteristic  $G_a$  shows the rate of about 6dB/oct in frequency range over the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$ .

15 Therefore, a signal S3 attenuated with the attenuation characteristic  $G_b$  is output to the output terminal OUT, and a signal Sout attenuated with the attenuation characteristic  $G_a$  is output to the connection point of the resistor R2 and the second capacitor C2.

20 In other words, as shown in Fig. 4b, the two resistors R1 and R2 and the two capacitors C1 and C2 compose a second-order low-pass filter having the attenuation characteristic  $G_{ab}$ , therefore, the undesired high-frequency noises over the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  can be eliminated, and the de-emphasized analog  
25 signal Sout is output to the connection point of the resistor R2 and the second capacitor C2.

Then, the transistor Tr amplifies the analog signal Sout,

and then the resistors RL1 and RL2 adjust the amplified signal to output an analog signal Sau in which a speaker or the like is driven based on the analog signal Sau to reproduce sounds.

Therefore, the radio receiver of the present embodiment makes  
5 it possible to reduce the circuit scale, because the second-order analog low-pass filter for eliminating the undesired high-frequency noises and for the de-emphasis is implemented by a simple circuit configuration composed of the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 in which the resistor R1 is formed  
10 beforehand, and the resistor R2, the capacitors C1 and C2.

In addition, the resistor R1 in the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14 absorbs pulse-shaped harmonics noises which are generated by Delta-Sigma modulation in the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9 when generating the code sequence S2 so that radiant noise powers in  
15 harmonics can be suppressed. Therefore, this causes substantial suppression of bad influence of harmonics noise on the inner circuits in this radio receiver and bad influence on its peripheral electronic apparatus.

Because the present embodiment employs the configuration,  
20 having a cascade connection of the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 9, the first and second post-filters in this order, the resistor R1 in the device 14 is not always required to be high-accuracy. This gives good effects on the fabrication yield of the semiconductor integrated circuit device 14.

25 More in detail, even if the resistor R1 is formed of such a resistor having not always high-accuracy as a pinch resistor or the like, the first post-filter, whose main purpose is

elimination of high-frequency noises, can perform good function for eliminating noises, because the cutoff frequency  $f_{cb}$  need not be set with high-accuracy for the function. In contrast, the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  of the second post-filter needs to be set with high-accuracy to properly execute the de-emphasis. Being not affected by the resistor  $R_1$ , the cutoff frequency  $f_{ca}$  is able to be set with high-accuracy using the resistor  $R_2$  and the second capacitor  $c_2$  as provided outside.

The configuration of the D/A converter, in which the first post-filter uses the resistor  $R_1$  and the second post-filter is connected to the first post-filter in cascade, does not always require the high-accuracy resistor  $R_1$ . Thus, this causes good fabrication yield of the semiconductor integrated circuit device and improvements in design flexibility.

In addition, when the resistor  $R_1$  is made with such a fabrication process with high-accuracy as ion injection method or the like, the first post-filter may be formed for de-emphasis and the second post-filter for elimination of noises, by setting the values of the capacitor  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  and the resistor  $R_2$  to perform the respective function.

That is, a filter performing the de-emphasis may be composed of the resistor  $R_1$  and the first capacitor  $C_1$ , and another filter performing the elimination of high-frequency noises may be composed of the resistor  $R_2$  and the capacitor  $C_2$ .

As shown in Fig. 3b, an impedance conversion circuit composed of the transistor  $Tr$  and the resistor  $RL_1$  and  $RL_2$  is connected to the output of the second post-filter. When such a subsequent



circuit as a tone-control circuit is connected to the connected point of the resistor RL1 and RL2, therefore, the analog signal Sau is able to be supplied to a subsequent circuit without its power loss.

5           If a subsequent circuit is connected to the connection point of the resistor R2 and the capacitor C2 composing the second post-filter without the above-mentioned impedance conversion circuit, the analog signal Sout is not able to be supplied efficiently to the subsequent circuit, because output impedance  
10 of the second post-filter is high. On the contrary, using the above impedance conversion circuit, the analog signal Sau corresponding to the signal Sout is able to be supplied efficiently to the subsequent circuit, because the output impedance of the impedance conversion circuit is much lower.

15           Furthermore, even when the digital signal S1 to be D/A converted is so called "small signal", the analog signal Sau can be generated with high S/N and less distortion.

          That is, the conventional radio receiver, shown in Fig. 1a, adjusts the analog signal levels after D/A conversion by the digital  
20 attenuator 4 for level-adjustment provided at the preceding stage of the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator 6. This conventional configuration causes problems such as generation of distortions in the analog signal Sout or reduction of S/N, when the digital signal being to be D/A converted is not sufficiently large comparing with the resolution  
25 ability of 1 LSB in the  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator.

          In contrast, in the present embodiment shown in Figs. 3a and 3b, the Delta-Sigma modulation is executed to the digital signal

S1 by the  $\Delta \Sigma$  modulator 9 without loss of effective bits of the digital signal S1, even when the digital signal S1 is so called "small signal". Next, after generating the analog signal Sout through the first and second post-filters, the analog signal Sau  
5 is output with the adjusted level through amplification by the transistor Tr, and then using voltage divided by the resistor RL1 and RL2 connecting in cascade to the emitter of the transistor Tr.

That is, the present embodiment allows generation of the  
10 analog signal Sau with no distortion and high S/N, because of D/A conversion of the digital signal S1 without loss of effective bits of the signal S1 and with level-adjustment of the generated analog signal Sout using the resistor RL1 and RL2.

As mentioned above, a D/A converter in the present embodiment  
15 allows substantial reduction of the circuit scale, because the post-filters 10 and 11 are formed of a first-order low-pass filter, respectively, for low-pass filtering the code sequence after Delta-Sigma modulation. Particularly, the first-order low-pass filters which can be formed of a simple circuit combined of the  
20 resistor R1 and R2 and capacitor C1 and C2, cause substantial reduction of the circuit scale.

Furthermore, if each of the first and second post-filters  
10 and 11 has different cutoff frequency fca and fcb, the attenuation characteristic Gab can be attained with the specific characteristic  
25 of the second-order filter having both the first-order and second-order characteristics. This enables the D/A converter to execute two processes: one is the de-emphasis using the attenuation

characteristic of the first-order filter, the other is the  
elimination of undesired high-frequency noises using the sharp  
attenuation characteristic of the second-order filter. Thus, the  
D/A converter having a small circuit scale and higher functions  
5 can be provided.

While there has been described what are at present considered  
to be preferred embodiments of the present invention, it will be  
understood that various modifications may be made thereto, and  
it is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications  
10 as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.